

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

VOL. XXI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1847. No. 3012.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,
Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

As "THE DAILY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted), and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods, only our Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements are received after 4 o'clock in the Evening.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bank of Australia, will be held at the Bank Office, George-street, Sydney, on Friday, the 22nd day of January instant, at One o'clock p.m. for the purpose of

By order of the Board,
J. WALKER,
Secretary and Cashier.

USTENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL,
 MATHEMATICAL MASTER—MR. J. F. CASTLE.
 MUSICAL MASTER—MR. HENRY BROWN.
 FRENCH AND ITALIAN—MRS. J. F. CASTLE.

will be the object of the Masters to impart sound and efficient instruction, not only in the elementary but also in the most branches of pure and mixed Mathematics, and of the Latin, Greek, French, and other Languages.

It is hoped, be fitted for entering upon of the learned professions, or for coming with honour an university career, care also be taken that he shall be made thoroughly acquainted with those studies which immediately belong to the business of education.

Terms :
Twelve Guineas per Quarter,
extra charge of any kind.
Quarter's notice required previously to
al.
—The domestic arrangements are
the personal superintendence of Mrs.

Stenham House is delightfully situated three miles from Srdney, two from Fair, and a few hundred yards from the Matta River. The grounds comprise thirty acres.

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SYDNEY COLLEGE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of the proprietors will be held on
Friday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in
forenoon, in the College Hall, Hyde

Sydney, for the purpose of electing a
Committee and Officers for the ensuing year,
for their general purposes.
The chair will be taken by the President at
such hour as he may think proper.

JAMES MARTIN,
Hon. Sec.

January, 1847. 703

EDUCATION.

R. BRAIM having terminated his engagement as Head Master of Sydney v. receives into his family a limited select number of private pupils.

RS. HARVEY respectfully informs
her friends, that her Establishment
re-open on MONDAY next, the 15th
t.

A LADY as GOVERNOR.
Castlereagh street North.
January 12. 716

THE INHABITANTS OF THE
DISTRICT OF YASS.
R. R. H. YATE Surgeon, &c.

Dr. D. H. HALL, Surgeon, begs to
state that he intends practicing his
profession in the Township of Yass, after this
1st, December 19. 10117

The Proprietors of the above stores, anxious to accommodate the public in and the surrounding districts, after reading applications from their numerous customers, have succeeded in obtaining permission to sell wines and spirits, &c., &c., in quantities not less than two gallons, and have accordingly provided a room for the purpose.

...provided a stock of rum, brandy, &c., selected from the most approved in the market, and which they feel will meet the approval of all who favour them with their orders.

London, January 2. 192

BONDED STORES

THE undersigned having completed a range of Stores in Queen's-place, con-
sisted with all modern improvements,
for bonding purposes, and fire proof, in-
the inspection of importers.
arrangements, deduced from long expe-
rience, have been made for the purpose

Insurance against fire is now attainable in warehouses, combined with great facilities for transit and sampling, without any departure from the old scale of charges, excepting the small additional charge for the insurance.

as usual in a prominent place of the
shipment.
E. H. POLLARD.
's-place Bonded Stores,
ember 26. 10306

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

STORAGE.
HENRY FERRIS begs to inform
merchants and others that his Stores
are for the reception of Goods of any
description at store, at sixpence per ton,
or measurement, per week, or for

commission.
HENRY FERRIS,
103, York-street.
January 8, 1900

REMOVAL.
SKINNER begs to thank his

friends and old customers for their
favors while keeping the CLOWN HOTEL,
TRAVER, and to inform them he has re-
to that commodious house at the cor-
of HUNTER-STREET, in GEORGE-STREET,
occupied by Messrs. E. COHEN and Co.,
he intends to conduct as a TAVERN and
Restaurant.

...riot, and where he hopes to receive patronage, and that of the public in general, which he will constantly study to supply providing a good supply of the best MEATS and ALKs, &c., that can be procured. Luncheons, &c., on the shortest notice.

ate door in Hunter-street.
uary 12. 661

NOW LANDING,
FROM THE "VICTOR,"
SUPERIOR assortment of Pier and

Chimney Glasses, Land and Marine
eters, Sykes's Hydrometers, Saccha-
s, Brewers' and Pocket Thermometers.
ure and Looking Glass Frames made
er.
king Glasses re-silvered and Frames

LAWRENCE CETTA,
497, George-street, Sydney.

la news page15a

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Late English News.

STATE OF TRADE.

(From the Manchester Advertiser of Saturday, September 15.)
The markets since our last have remained firm, and prices have been fully maintained. In some instances advances have been demanded and accepted to by purchasers, but the business has been limited in consequence. For 3 printers, 27-inch, whose ruling price, a few weeks ago, was 3s. 3d., an advance of 4d. per piece is demanded; and for 60-reed calicoes an advance from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per piece is asked. With regard to the other descriptions of cloth we refer to our prices of last week. Yarns are flat.

(From the Manchester Guardian of Saturday.)

The sugar market has been dull this week, and the transactions are limited to small parcels of Barbadoes and Bengal, at about the previous currency. White Bengal is comparatively scarce, but some parcels have just arrived, and will be placed in the market shortly. Nothing has been done in silk. In addition to the public sales in Liverpool, it is expected 4,000 hales China will be offered at auction in this market immediately afterwards. There has been a good inquiry for cotton, and sales to a fair extent have been effected at full prices, chiefly in American descriptions, from 44d. to 53d. (From the Leeds Intelligencer of Saturday.)

Huddersfield.—A slight improvement has taken place since last market day, although there have not been many heavy sales. The warehouses have been rather busier during the week. But little doing in the wool market.

Leeds.—The woolen trade of this town and neighbourhood is not so animated as it promised to be a month or two back. Indeed, for the last fortnight or three weeks there has been an evident falling off in the amount of purchases, both for the home and the foreign market; but as stocks had previously been reduced below an average, the accumulation that has since taken place has not augmented the stocks to any large amount; and the manufacturers are most of them well employed, many of them completing orders which they have had on hand for some time. There has been one good sign in the trade of late, and that is, that the better kinds of goods have met with a ready sale than in 1844 and 1845. The finer cloths, with double-milled and new cloakings, are the most in demand. The merchants appear to have an impression that the price of goods will fall a little before November; hence they are hanging off making purchases for the American market under the new tariff, which will come into operation on the 1st of December.

(From the Bradford Observer.)

Bradford.—Wool: There is hardly so much doing in combing wools as we have observed ten days ago. This is in some measure accounted for by the woolcombers in the town and neighbourhood of Keighley being out of work, and seeking an advance of price for their labour, which the masters have not yet complied with. The demand for tops is very active, but there are few on hand, and higher prices are readily submitted to. Yarns: The demand for yarns is very steady, and the spinners are generally working to order; but as no general advance, equal to the increased cost of labour, and the disproportionate price of wool, compared with yarns, can be realised, there is a strong feeling in favour of decreasing the production, by not lighting up. Piece: The business doing is an average one; and the prospect of a continued demand, probably with the home trade houses and shippers, without any apprehension of lower prices.

(From the Nottingham Mercury.)

Nottingham.—Yarns: The price for yarns, of the number which form the staple materials for the bobbin-net trade, are decidedly firmer, yet prices of goods in the rough state, do not advance at all in proportion. The home demand for finished cloth is quiet, and we learn that the export has been more limited, during the half-year, than formerly. Drawers and Shirt Trade: We are happy to say, that in this branch of the manufacturing industry of this district, there is, generally speaking, great activity prevailing both here and at Leicester, especially in the lambs' wool and merino department. With those houses which are exclusively or principally engaged in the manufacture of cotton drawers and shirts, there is necessarily some slackness, the result of the change of season. The glove trade is labouring under some depression, from a similar cause to the one last alluded to, as affecting the "drawers" branch, but still it is no worse, we believe, than it is generally found to be at this season of the year. White cotton hose have, at this time, a very slow movement in the market, influenced, no doubt, to a considerable degree, by the circumstance that the period when such goods can be worn is fast waning away.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.

Ten o'clock reached Jersey at half-past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, and on the following day her Majesty and the Prince Consort made a progress through the town of St. Helier, and on through the country some few miles to the castle of St. Omer, very ancient, and said to have been originally built by Julius Caesar. We extract the following from the Jersey Herald, of Friday:—"It appears that immediately upon the receipt of authentic intelligence that her Majesty would certainly visit Jersey, every exertion was made to carry out the plans of the Committee of the States, assisted by various public committees and individuals. A committee of ladies was also formed. Seats were erected throughout the whole extent of the promenade on the New Harbour, for the accommodation of at least 6000 persons, and the covered recess nearest the landing place at the pier head being elegantly fitted up and ornamented, was converted into a pavilion for her Majesty during the presentation of the addresses. Triumphant arches were erected and tastefully decorated with flowers, and flags, and bearing the words 'Welcome,' 'Long live our Queen,' 'L'en protege le

Reine," &c. These decorations were not confined to those parts of the island through which the royal cortege was likely to pass, but were to be met with generally throughout the country parishes. On Wednesday afternoon the squadron was in sight, and thousands flocked to the heights commanding the bay of St. Aubin's; at six o'clock the royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, followed by the *Black Eagle*, the *Fairy*, and the *Garland*, anchored in the bay under a salute from Elizabeth Castle. At night the town and its environs, together with the bay and the heights, which could be seen from the royal yacht, were illuminated, and a great number of rockets were let off; huge bonfires blazed upon the cliffs; the church steeples were also illuminated, and the signal post at Fort Regent displayed a number of lanterns, which produced a very pleasing effect. On the first signal being given, Colonels Dixon and Le Breton, representing the Governor, who was unable to present himself personally, and the bailiff, Sir John de Veuille, and the vicar, Col. Le Couteur, aide-de-camp to the Queen, as representatives of the States, went on board the yacht, where her Majesty was pleased to permit an audience, receiving those gentlemen in the most affable manner, saying that she had heard much of the salubrity and beauty of the island, and was mindful of the loyalty at all times of its inhabitants; she further stated her royal pleasure to land the next day at eleven o'clock, being informed by Mr. Chevalier that the tide would then suit.

Thursday opened with a beautiful morning—her Majesty is said always to have fine weather when she travels—and the flags and arches, and the clean and gala aspect of the town, were true omens of the triumphs of the day. From an hour before sunrise, people were coming into town and proceeding to the neighbourhood of the piers. The stream continued to increase, and by eight o'clock the reserved seats, the heights above the harbour, and every place where it was possible to obtain a view of the landing, were filling. The coup d'oeil was now very picturesque and imposing—the ranges of seats covered with well dressed persons, the crowds swarming on the table land of the rocky steps leading to the fort; the decorated pavilion at the end of the pier, and the white group of young ladies about it, to welcome her Majesty with the royal anthem, gave a fine effect to the scene. The depot of the 81st regiment, the town militia, and the States, were all on the pier ready to receive the Sovereign, who landed shortly before eleven o'clock. The battery of Elizabeth Castle fired a royal salute, and on the *Fairy* rounding that fort and entering the small roads, the royal standard of England was hoisted at the pier-head, and at the same time a beautiful white flag was run up under the royal banner, bearing the words 'Victoria Harbour' in large characters. A train of young ladies sang the national anthem, and at the same time strewed flowers on her Majesty's path. On entering the pavilion, the Queen seated herself for a moment, H.R.H. Prince Albert at her right, and beside her the ladies of honour and Lord Spencer. Her Majesty was pleased to receive the addresses of the States and militia. Carriages were next in requisition, and the royal party proceeded on an excursion through the island, visiting, amongst other places, Mont Orgueil Castle, where the keys of the fortress were presented to the Queen. On seeing the coast of France, Her Majesty expressed her surprise, and asked the Viscount what might be the distance between this island and the opposite coast, to which he replied about thirteen or fourteen miles. Her Majesty expressed a desire to see, if possible, Coutances Cathedral, Colonel Le Couteur proceeded for a telescope, but unfortunately the one he procured was not good, and the royal party had a very different view of the opposite coast. The Queen was also desirous of entering her name on the visitors book, but unfortunately it was not at hand. The royal party re-entered their carriages and returned to the New Harbour, where the royal state barge conveyed them to the *Fairy*.

"And here," says the Jersey Herald, "let us mention, en passant, a circumstance which occurred shortly before the *Victoria* and *Albert* came to her moorings. The little Prince of Wales, hat, checked dress, a sailor—a glazed hat, checked dress, the handkerchief round the collar tied in a sailor's knot, blue jacket and white trousers were his costume. The sailors gave the royal sailor, nine times nine, and when that was over he ordered a glass of grog to be given to each of them."

Her Majesty did not leave the yacht again on that day, Prince Albert proceeded in the *Fairy* to take a little survey of some harbour of the island.

The Royal Squadron left Jersey on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, and arrived at Falmouth about seven o'clock the same evening. After the Queen's arrival, an address was presented through Viscount Palmerston to her Majesty. Her Majesty, at eight o'clock next morning, proceeded in the royal yacht round the Lizard Point, and on to the Land's End, passing round the "Long Ship Rocks," into Sennen Cove. The yacht then retraced her steps into Mount's Bay, and anchored off St. Michael's Mount, at half-past one o'clock. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince went round Penzance harbour in the *Fairy*. Prince Albert landed and inspected the tin smelting works at Penzance, and witnessed the whole process. Afterwards his Royal Highness visited the Geological Museum of Cornwall, and then proceeded in the *Fairy* to inspect a copper mine on the eastern side of the Bay. Mr. Richard Taylor, mineral agent to his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall, was in attendance on his Royal Highness. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Falmouth at seven p.m. The Corporation of Penzance presented her Majesty with some of the most beautiful and richest minerals, which could be procured, and which were graciously received, and Mr. Harris, weller, of Penzance, favoured by her Majesty condescending to accept a set of tea waiters, having superb

embellishments of the scenery of Penzance and neighbourhood thereon.

An odd circumstance took place on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* on Saturday night. It is usual, as is well known, for the crews of Her Majesty's vessels to be mustered every Sunday morning. The Duke of Cornwall being one of the crew, and having only a supply of one white duck jacket and trousers, and one blue suit, the former had, by the gambols of the Prince, become rather too much soiled for the Prince to be mustered in. The captain of the foretop, therefore, washed the white jacket and trousers on Saturday night, and dried them by the fire, and for want of a mangle apparatus or an ironing box, sat on them to get them smooth, giving them all the appearance of a first-rate man-of-war's wash. Lord Fitzclarence, on Sunday morning, when all hands were called to be mustered, noticed the clean appearance of the attire, and on making an inquiry, learned this little circumstance, which on being repeated to her Majesty she laughed heartily.

On Monday morning at eight o'clock, Prince Albert came on shore, and proceeded to the United Mines, the St. Agnes colliery and Polbarnow, returned by way of Truro, and embarked again. The Prince appeared much fatigued, and was covered with dust. About two o'clock her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the suite, went on board the *Fairy*, cruised up the Fal, then went out of harbour, and coasted the bay to Swanpool, where a ground sein was purposely hauled to try the luck of the evening; but with much regret to the royal children no fish were caught, at which Her Majesty laughed heartily. The royal party were again on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* at seven o'clock, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the day's amusement.

Her Majesty was dressed in the morning with a chip bonnet bound with crimson ribbon, and a feather of the same colour, and had a blue dress of muslin, with a crape of the same, wrapped in the front. In the evening she wore the same bonnet, with a peach dress of muslin, with Grecian sleeves. Prince Albert was in plain clothes.

Several presents were sent on board the steam-yacht for her Majesty's acceptance, consisting of flowers, fruit, marinated pickles, &c.

The Royal Squadron quitted Falmouth on Tuesday morning, on their return to the Isle of Wight.

On Sunday, when the squadron was returning towards Falmouth, off Kinsale's Cove, situated at a short distance from the Lizard, on the eastern shore of the county of Cork, the *Victoria* and *Albert* and the *Black Eagle* got into the barge and landed on the beach, wherefrom the Prince made a selection of specimens of agates, &c. In promoting the search, Prince Albert was assisted by some children, to whom, on his coming ashore, he gave a sovereign each. The spot was so interesting that it was proposed to the pilot to anchor the yacht there, but which was not deemed prudent owing to the rocky ground underneath. His Royal Highness, on Monday, when with her Majesty was leaving the fisherman on Swanpool beach, presented them with a sovereign each.

During his Royal Highness's absence from the *Victoria* and *Albert*, Monday, on a visit to the mines, Her Majesty was observed to be very nervous, and after the hour of his proposed return, two p.m., one or other of the gentlemen of the suite was continually with a glass in his hand, reporting moment by moment the movements on the shore, as indicative of the Prince's arrival back. The Prince appeared to have some sense of her Majesty's anxiety by driving on at once to the pier, instead of waiting at the Polytechnic Hall.

Many interesting narratives are given of the young Prince the Duke of Cornwall, and the Princess. A present of a beautiful specimen of a tree of copper having been presented by a gentleman to the Duke of Cornwall, his sister with simplicity, inquired of Her Majesty, "how it was that her brother had everything given to him, and not anything to her." This interesting Princess occupied herself for some time, Monday afternoon, in playing hop-poop with the people alongside the yacht.

DEATH OF LORD METCALFE.

THIS amiable and much respected nobleman expired on the 5th Sept., after a long and most painful illness, at Rushanger House, Basingstoke, where he had been staying for some time previous. A cancer, with which the noble lord was first attacked in Canada, was the prelude to a tedious and painful illness, which has at length terminated fatally. The melancholy event had long been expected even by the deceased himself, as our readers will perceive by the contents of the last letter of a public nature which he wrote:

"To the Committee of the Parental Academic Institution.

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th March, 1846, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the society connected with the Parental Academic Institution, and signed by the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. A. Duff. I beg that you, gentlemen, and all concerned in this gratifying testimonial of sympathy and kindness, will accept my warmest thanks. I regret to say that I am not sensible of any abatement of the malady with which I have indeed every reason to apprehend that its progress is leading to a fatal issue. Whatever may be the divine will in this respect, I shall cherish as long as I live the most cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Parental Academic Institution, and the most lively gratitude for the affectionate feeling evinced towards me by its members.

Mercalf.

Rushanger, Basingstoke, Hants, May 12, 1846."

It need only be added that the noble lord wanted the termination of the struggle with coolness, and died perfectly resigned.

The name of Lord Metcalfe is strongly associated with many important events, more especially those of a few years back

Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron of Fernhill, in the county of Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet P.C., G.C.B., was born January 30th, 1785, and consequently died in his 62nd year. He was the son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., of Fernhill, afterwards Sir Thomas Metcalfe, by Susanna Sophia Selena, daughter of J. Debonnaire, Esq., and widow of Major Smith. Sir Thomas served for a considerable period in the Indian army, and subsequently became a director of the company. He died November 17th, 1813, leaving six children; Charles Theophilus, the subject of this memoir, being the second son. The creation of the baronetcy bears date 1802, and that of the civil knighthood, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1835. The raising of the deceased to the peerage is, as most of our readers are no doubt aware, a somewhat recent event, having taken place in 1845.

Lord Metcalfe's career was remarkable as well as a brilliant one, though almost entirely confined to service in the East Indies, Jamaica, and Canada. Our Oriental dominions were the scene of his early life. Thither he proceeded at a very tender age, and did not permanently return home until he had completed a service of thirty-eight years, during which period he passed through various gradations, acquiring himself with great credit and discrimination. He was for a considerable period a member of the Supreme Council of Bombay, as well as Governor of Agra and British Resident at Hyderabad.

Lord Metcalfe was the schoolfellow of Lord Auckland, and during that nobleman's stay in India as Governor-General he was his constant companion, ever ready to afford him that advice on the affairs of the empire of the East, which his experience as a long resident rendered so valuable. In the latter period of 1845, a numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with India was held at the Oriental Club for the purpose of presenting to Lord Metcalfe an address of congratulation on his return home, and on his elevation to the peerage, accompanied by one of sympathy on his impaired health. The assembly was presided over by Lord Auckland, who was supported by upwards of 150 noblemen and gentlemen of all shades of political opinions, each of whom vied in laudatory remarks of his Lordship's public and private character. Addresses were presented to him in private.

In Jamaica his administration was still more successful. He was appointed Governor at a most critical period—at a period, indeed, when the island was in a state of severe commotion, but his moderation and perseverance in a temperate course succeeded. He left the island in a state of profound tranquillity. His departure from Jamaica was witnessed by all with the deepest regret, and addresses reached him from all parts. The inhabitants of the island in 1844, to commemorate his successful government, caused the erection of a splendid statue of his lordship in the principal square in Spanish Town. This work, which was executed in London by Baily, the Royal Academician, represents him in the uniform of governor. In 1839 he became a member of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

In January, 1843, Sir R. Peel fixed on Lord Metcalfe as the fittest person to undertake the governorship of Canada. Lord Metcalfe accepted the appointment solely with the benefit of his country in view, as for a considerable period previously he was understood to have retired from official life.

Lord Metcalfe returned home owing to the progress of the dreadful malady to which we have already alluded, and the last few months of his existence might well be termed a melancholy struggle between life and death.

In politics, strictly speaking, Lord Metcalfe was a Conservative; but such was the estimation in which his abilities were held, that he was selected for office by both the great parties who had successively formed the administration of the country. Lord Metcalfe died unmarried.

STATE OF SPAIN.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Nevra at any period, not even during the Peninsula war, was the name of Frenchman held in such deep execration in Spain as at the present moment! The rash attempt of M. de Bresson, we are assured, has kindled a flame in the Peninsula which is likely to lay the country waste far and wide, from San Sebastian to Gibraltar, from the frontiers of Portugal to the Mediterranean. But one feeling seems to prevail upon the subject—there is a coalition of every political party in Spain to thwart the view of France. In whatever other points disagreeing, Progressists, Carlists, the most important section of the Moderados, (all of them, indeed, who are removed from Camarilla influence) appear determined to oppose this intended marriage to the death.

We printed yesterday the protest of the Progressists, and of the influential Conservatives: here is a clause from it once more—"The Progressista party, both as Spaniards and as Liberals, is decided to repel the candidature of Montpensier, imposed by the French Government, for the hand of the Infanta, by all the lawful means in its power."

A large branch of the Moderado party have already openly expressed their satisfaction—that party of which M. Pacheco is the leader; and the opposition of that party is the more formidable because it has a considerable number of adherents in the Cortes. We have, besides, received unquestionable evidence of the strong disposition of the Carlist party to unite in this opposition.

With regard to the popular feeling throughout Spain, it has already found its expression in an article in *El Expresador*, a translation of which we printed on Friday last. Here are the concluding sentences again:—

"These are considerations which prohibit Montpensier from ascending the throne of Spain. In his character of Frenchman, the War of Independence forbids it; in his character of Bourbon, the libidinous intervention of 1821; in his character of Orleans, the promises made to the emigrants in 1830 turned

into derision, the failure of the fulfilment of the Quadruple Treaty, the dubious conduct of his father's Government throughout the Carlist War, and the support which that father's Government has afforded to the tyrants of our country—all these considerations prevent Montpensier from aspiring to the throne of Spain."

This, we say, most accurately represents the popular feeling of Spain upon the subject. Backed by such a feeling, we believe that the representatives of the Spanish nation who are to meet in the Cortes on the 14th of this month, will be able to oppose a successful resistance to this intrigue; or if it be carried out—but we shrink from contemplating what the result in that case must be.

Spaniards are busy asking each other what line of policy this ill-omened union would impose upon Spain. Nor can they anticipate anything but the continuance in power of that faction by whom it has been brought about, and, as a necessary consequence, a systematic opposition to the development of constitutional liberty in Spain, an opposition no longer maintained by the debile and uncertain hand of the Queen Mother, but supported by the formidable power of France. Had Louis Philippe—such is their language—intended fairly by Spain, had he not sunk every consideration in the one selfish and overpowering consideration of the aggrandisement of his own family, this marriage would have been laid openly and fairly before the representatives of the people, with all the solemnity and deliberation such a subject deserves. The welfare of Spain, they say, was however far from his thought; Spain must be used against France—France against Spain. The real object of all this intrigue they consider to be the securing of the Orleans dynasty at the Tuilleries, let them govern the French people as they will.

Spaniards ask, how was this match brought about? Without notice in the Queen-Mother's Cabinet, by the orders of the French Ambassador and through the instrumentality of a few place-holders—the mere creatures of the Court—the young Queen herself in tears, and the nation absent. So nicely was the affair managed, that the arrival of the Duke de Montpensier and the meeting of the Cortes should be nearly simultaneous, in order to forbid all opportunity of deliberation. A bridge-room, and not a candidate, was to be presented to the Cortes; and, lest, in the midst of this trickery and delusion, the indignation of the people might manifest itself by an uncontrollable impulse, we are told that the man whom Spain has rejected as the oppressors of her liberties is to be flung back upon the country—that Narvaez is to be sent to drag the dissentients into submission. Those whom M. de Bresson cannot beguile, General Narvaez will cause to be shot; and so the wedding cortege of the Duke de Montpensier will pass in peace along the streets of Madrid. Such are the speculations upon the subject which are current at Madrid.

With such a feeling as this in Spain—and we believe our representation does not exaggerate it—it is to be expected as to this marriage, even if the other powers of Europe stand by quietly, and permit French and Spaniards to fight it out? Unless it takes place with the full and free consent of the Spanish people, it will, we repeat, be the cause of terrible misery to Spain, and add a yet unwritten and a bloody page to her history. But, as we think this consent will not be given, we are still of opinion that the marriage between the Infanta of Spain and the Duke de Montpensier will never take place.

BUENOS AYRES.

ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER 7

DESPATCHES have been received at this Office from Rear-Admiral Inglefield in the River Plate, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies or extracts:—
H. M. Ship *Ferret*, off Monte Video, June 9, 1846.

Sir,—It affords me the utmost satisfaction to have it in my power, to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that by the arrival of her Majesty's steam vessel *Alceto* from the Parana yesterday evening, I learned that the convoy, consisting of 110 vessels of all sizes, had passed the batteries erected at Saint Lorenzo, by General Rosas, to obstruct their passage down that river, and had arrived in safety at Obligado, with the exception of the British barque *Caledonia* and two Monte Videan vessels, which having grounded opposite the batteries, were obliged to be burned by our people to prevent their falling into the hands of the Buenos Ayreans.

Captain Hotham's anxiety to communicate this information to me appears to have prevented him from sending me by this opportunity an official report of this operation, which cannot fail to reflect great credit upon all who took part in it; as soon, however, as I receive his report I will forward it for their lordships' information.

In the mean time I should mention that the English and French steam-vessels were upwards of three and a-half hours engaged with the batteries of St. Lorenzo, and although scarcely a vessel of the convoy escaped being hit, yet most providentially not a single casualty occurred on this occasion on board any of the vessels.

I am sorry, however, to add, that the satisfaction expressed in the foregoing part of my letter, is not unminged with great regret for the loss of life on board the *Lizard* on her passage up the river, of the particulars of which their lordships will be informed by the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Hotham, enclosing reports from her Majesty's steam-vessels *Alceto*, and *Lizard*, of the passages from Monte Video to the Bajada de Santa Fe, the commanders of which vessels appear to have acted, while passing the batteries, with great judgment and gallantry.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. H. INGLEFIELD,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Her Majesty's Ship *Gorgon*,
San Lorenzo, May 30, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit official reports from Commander Anstett, of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Alceto*, Lieutenant Tylden, of her Majesty's sloop *Lizard*, and Lieutenant Proctor, of her

Majesty's sloop *Harpy*, accompanied by a list of damages of their respective vessels. It is my duty to bring the good conduct of these several officers in their engagements with the batteries of San Lorenzo to your notice.

The *Alceto* was especially placed at a great disadvantage, her progress was retarded by towing three heavily laden vessels against a current of three knots, and a heavy wind; she was exposed to the fire of seven or eight guns during an hour and a-half, and unable from the height of the cliff to make much impression in return.

The two little iron vessels *Lizard* and *Harpy*, were enabled, from their light draught of water, to run close under the cliffs, and thus escaped many of the shots intended for them; the state of their hulls, and the list of killed and wounded, prove that, notwithstanding the precaution of their commanders, they suffered much; and those officers deserve credit for the able way in which their vessels were handled.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES HOTHAM,
Captain.

H.M. Steam-ship *Alceto*,
River Parana, April 8, 1846.

Sir,—In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that, on the afternoon of Monday, the 6th instant, whilst passing up the river in her Majesty's steam-sloop under my command, with three schooners in tow, I observed the enemy assembled in force in the battery lately erected on the heights of San Lorenzo. At twenty minutes past two I commenced firing shell and rockets, with a view to disperse them.

At half-past two the enemy opened a fire with round and grape from a masked 18-pounder, placed on the edge of the cliff, which was immediately followed by the rest of the enemy's guns, seven in number, all of them apparently long 18 pounders. The fire of the enemy was quickly returned from her Majesty's sloop under my command with shot and shell.

In consequence of the current, and strong head wind blowing, our progress past the batteries was very slow, enabling the enemy to keep up a smart, and, at first, a well-directed fire with grape and round shot, for an hour and ten minutes, within musket range.

Her Majesty's steam-sloop was struck by eight round shot in her hull, besides by numerous grape, but I am happy to say, that on this occasion, we had not a man hurt.

The schooners in tow were likewise fired into by the enemy, and were hulled in several places. I am unable to state what damages the enemy sustained from our fire.

I have the honour to inform you, that, in passing Tonelero, where, on the 10th of February last, we were engaged in her Majesty's steam sloop *Alceto*, with the enemy's batteries, and had five men wounded, I observed a large party of men, erecting embrasures, along the edge of the cliff.

I was enabled to make out ten altogether, three of which are finished. From having suffered by the enemy's fire at the same place on a previous occasion, and having reason to believe that guns were mounted on the three finished embrasures, I opened fire upon them with shell and rockets, but finding they did not return it, after a few rounds I ceased firing. I enclose a list of damages received by Her Majesty's sloop *Alceto* from the enemy.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. W. AUSTEN,
Commander.

Captain Charles Hotham, H.M. Steam-vessel *Gorgon*, Senior Officer.

H.M. steam-vessel *Harpy*, off San Lorenzo, Parana, May 11, 1846.

Sir,—In pursuance of orders from the Commander-in-Chief, I beg leave to acquaint you that I arrived here in her Majesty's steam-vessel *Harpy*, under my command, after experiencing this morning a gallant fire from the forts of San Lorenzo, both of musketry, field pieces, and other guns, within a distance of about sixty yards. The fire was kept up with great determination for more than an hour, and we were followed up by field-pieces, together with a large body of concealed troops, who lined the banks, firing musketry as we passed. About ten minutes before we passed out of gun-shot I was hit by a round shot on the fleshy part of the right arm, but am going on favourably, although incapacitated from doing duty. I am happy to state no other casualty occurred on board. The *Harpy* is greatly cut up about the rigging, and has many musket balls and grape in her hull, funnel, topsides, and bosts.

I beg you will bring to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Bruce, mate, who took charge of the ship when I was wounded, and also Mr. Ward, second master, for his cool and steady conduct in attending to the steering of the *Harpy*; as also the other officers and men under my command, for the able assistance they rendered in their respective duties: the pilot behaved with great credit, and has proved himself so far an excellent pilot.

I am now repairing damages with all possible despatch, and shall be ready for sea very shortly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. H. B. PROCTOR,
Lieutenant-Commanding.

Captain Charles Hotham, H.M. Frigate *Gorgon*, Senior Officer, Parana.

H.M. Steam-vessel *Lizard*,
above Port Lorenzo, River Parana, Five p.m., April 21

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that this morning, at the distance of six miles from Lorenzo, I observed large batteries had been erected on a commanding point, and that the adjacent coast was lined with artillery and field pieces. At half-past 11 a.m. the southern batteries opened a heavy fire, and on approaching nearer, the other batteries and artillery commenced a quick and well-directed fire also, which was returned by the *Lizard* by rockets and the forecastle gun, until the rocket stand was shot away, and the gun could no longer be elevated sufficiently to bear on the enemy; at the same

time the heavy shot, grape, and musketry riddling the vessel from stem to stern, I ordered the officers and men to go below, but the step, I regret to say, had not the desired effect, two officers being killed in the gun-room.

The *Lizard* received 7 shot between wind and water, besides 9 cannon, 14 grape, and 41 musket balls in the hull and bulwarks, and 7 cannon and grape in the funnel and steam pipe.

The boats, maimed, and rigging, fore and aft, are shot through and through by cannon.

I hoisted three ensigns before we entered the fire, and rejoice to state came out with two flying, only having one at the main shot away.

The firing commenced at half-past 11 a.m., and continued with rapidity until 3.30 minutes past one p.m., the wind and current strong against us, and great quantity of water in the hold, delayed us much in passing. I beg to say the officers and crew evinced great coolness, particularly John Trillia, the pilot, who con ned the vessel with great judgment through the whole of the action.

A list of the killed and wounded are named in the margin.

Killed.—Mr. Barnes, clerk in charge; Mr. Webb, master's assistant; William Fox, A.B.; Charles Williams, A.B. Slightly wounded.—Mr. Miller, assistant surgeon, and three men.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. M. TYLDEN,
Lieutenant commanding the *Lizard*.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, September 15.)

Monday Evening.

The news from Mexico received to-day has completely silenced all those who have affected to consider the movement of Santa Anna and his party as insignificant. For weeks past every fresh arrival from America has shown an increase of Santa Anna's power, and now it is evident that the chief cities of the republic—even including the City of Mexico, which was expected to remain longest faithful to Paredes—have joined his cause. The political existence of Paredes is thought to have terminated, and the question amongst speculators is how far the financial arrangements made during his tenure of authority will be respected by his rival and successor. Hence much anxiety is expressed to know the views of Santa Anna with respect to the present position of the Mexican debt.

The market has been flat to-day, but speculation has not been rife in this security.

The chief feature in the Stock-Exchange to-day has in reality been the preparation for the foreign stock and share settlements. The share department has not created much interest lately, in spite of the abundance of money. Parties are found to invest in the better class of lines, but speculation from account to account is now extremely limited. With respect to the principal speculative foreign stocks, the account just terminating has been of rather more than ordinary interest. We have had the fall in Portuguese, occasioned by the unjust levy of an income-tax, the fluctuation in Spanish, consequent upon the double marriage, and the conflicting opinions entertained with respect to it, and the reaction in Mexican, which dates from the declaration of Vera Cruz in favour of the ex-President. The most important variation has been in Portuguese, the large decline in which was a great point of comment last week. The recovery in prices since the fall has been of comparatively little importance, and the stock, as well as the credit of the country, may be considered depreciated by the recent act of the Lisbon Government. The other foreign stocks have been but little dealt in, and, indeed, with the exception of the three just specified, foreign securities generally have ceased to be an object of speculation.

Those that pay dividends punctually, are bought for purposes of investment, and those that do not are almost at nominal quotations. Brazilian, it may be observed, supports the rise originally occasioned by the relaxation of the sugar duties, and the increased belief that a favourable commercial treaty will follow our concessions. The Dutch market is always sound and steady, the stock being considered one of the best investing securities.

Consols have not altered much to-day. While business continues as inactive as at present we need not expect any material change in prices. The intelligence of the confirmation of the "double marriage" caused a little more firmness in Spanish, but did not in the least affect the English stocks. Consols for money closed this afternoon at 95½ to 96; and for the account, at 96 to 97. Exchequer bills left off 8s. to 13s. 4d.

The dealings in the foreign market were confined to the following operations:—Brazilian, at 89½; Mexican, for money, at 25½; for the account, at 25

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